

The Prices
SINGER & CO.'S
STANDARD MACHINES
Well known to be the best for
Manufacturing Purposes:
No. 1, Standard Shuttle Machine, formerly
sold at \$90,
Reduced to \$70.
No. 2, Standard Shuttle Machine, formerly
sold at \$100,
Reduced to \$70.
Singer's Letter A Machine,
is the best Machine in the world for Family Sewing
and Light Manufacturing purposes; Price, (with
Accessories), and beautifully ornamented,
FIFTY DOLLARS.
The Nos. 1 and 2 machines are of great capacity and
application for manufacturing purposes.
Our best Machines are especially adapted to all
kinds of light and heavy

in Carriage Trimming, Boot and Shoe Making, Bag and Mattress work, etc. The use of such machines as arm long enough to take under the hand and suit the largest sized clothes. There is scarcely any part of a Trimmer which the student will not find in the work of a seamstress by hand; so, too, the saving of time and labor is very great. The table upon these machines is of iron, and the stitches will be made as true as by hand, in quantity of thread. The large machines work as fast as small ones.

We will now ask for our Letter A machine, the special attention of Vasey & Adams and Dr. W. Brown and all those who want machines for Light Manufacturing purposes. They embody the principles of the standard sewing machine, and are the best of the kind. They are designed to be as celebrated for Family Sewing and light manufacturing purposes as our standard machines are for manufacturing purposes in general.

What are they of hand

Stemming Vaugers, Silk Twist, Linon and Cotton Thread on Spools, Sewing Machine Oil in Bottles, etc., etc.

We manufacture our own needles, and would wear

We know that there are needles sold of the most inferior quality, at higher prices than we charge for the best. The needles sold by us are manufactured especially for our machines. A bad needle may render the best machine almost useless.
 Our customers are not aware that all our Branch Offices are furnished with the *Best*
GENUINE ARTICLES
 In case of small purchases, the money may be taken postage stamps or bank notes.
 All Correspondents will please write their names and addresses, so that we may be enabled to send them such knowledge as they may require.
 All persons requiring information about Sewing Machines, their uses, and the different qualities, and the best methods of purchasing, can obtain it by sending us, or any of our Branch Offices for a copy of
W. M. BINGER & CO.'S GAZETTE,
 which is a beautifully illustrated Pictorial Paper. It gives a made the above Reduction. Prizes with the two-fold view of bestowing the public have been awarded by numerous machine used in all public and private establishments, from the most to the smallest place, in poor quality.

[illegible]

COUNTY.
Judge, Milwaukee
Marshall Barrett,
Wm. H. Baugh,
and a number of friends
entitled to
in favor of the
in the
as well as public
interests in front
of the cause of Justice

Local Agents Wanted.
L. H. SINGER & CO.,
400 Broadway, New York.

Chicago Office, 50 Clark Street.
Milwaukee Office, 17 Newhall House.

LOCAL AGENTS IN ROCK COUNTY.
Mr. R. G. ORR, Polk,
Mr. Wm. ADAMS, Janesville,
applicant.

SOUTH FIRST STREET.
Specifications for Grading, paving gutters and building sidewalks on the corner of South First and Main street and Jackson Street in the City of Rock.

[illegible]

to raise the
costs of sale,
and being
of Rock an
state
as follows:
and
of section
No. 10
a line parallel
section, and at a

[illegible][illegible]

THE 31st DAY OF MARCH, 1888.

at 10 o'clock A.M. of that day, the following described mortgaged premises, to wit: all these tracts or parcels of land situate and being in the city of Beloit, county of Rock and State of Wisconsin, and known and described as follows, to-wit: lot 10 in block 22, in the south half of lot No four (4) in block twenty six (26) in the city (formerly village) of Beloit, according to Hopkins' survey of the same. Dated December 27th, 1887.

A. J. FURNAS
Beloit, Wis., March 31st, 1888.

JANESVILLE DAILY GAZETTE.

VOLUME 7.

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, TUESDAY, MAY 19, 1863.

NUMBER 61.

The Daily Gazette

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, EXCEPT SUNDAY.

MULTY, BOWEN & WILCOX,
107 N. LAUREL STREET, MAIN STREET.

TERMS:
\$10.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISING RATES:
For the first square, 10 cents per line.

For the second square, 8 cents per line.

For the third square, 6 cents per line.

For the fourth square, 4 cents per line.

For the fifth square, 3 cents per line.

For the sixth square, 2 cents per line.

For the seventh square, 1 cent per line.

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For the eighty-sixth square, 1 cent per line.

CHICAGO ADVERTISEMENTS.

From the Agency of C. H. Scriven.

Chicago Steam Dye Works.

COOK & MCCLAIN.

95 Dearborn St., and 123 N. Clark St.

Established 1854.

GENE COATS, VESTS AND PANTS dyed or

cleaned with perfect success.

COOK & MCCLAIN.

Send us by express with directions.

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BOOTS & SHOES.

NEW GOODS

AT

BAILEY'S BOOT & SHOE STORE

I HAVE now in store the largest and best assorted

stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES

ever offered in this market. All of which were purchased

at the lowest prices and are offered at the old prices.

Men's French Calf and Kid Boots,

Men's American Calf and Kid Boots,

Men's Water Proof Boots,

Men's Thick Boots,

Boys' and Young's Copper Tipped Boots,

Boys' and Young's Calf, Kid and Thick Boots,

all kinds and qualities.

Ladies' Lasting, Gloe Calf, Kid, Goat and Calf Boots,

Balmorals, Quakers, etc., all styles.

Mass and children's Work, all styles.

Ladies' and Misses' Anklets,

a superior article for wet or cold weather.

LADIES' AND GENTS'

RUBBERS, BUFFALO OVER-SHOES, &c.

GENTS' Buck Gloves and Mittens.

HOME MADE WORK,

HOUSEHOLD WORK

AND STERN WORK,

in endless variety. I am also manufacturing to measure

every conceivable style of work for men, boys, ladies,

children and children, and at prices that will suit.

CUSTOM MADE WORK

is superior in quality and lower in price than can be

found elsewhere.

J. C. BAILEY.

Main St., six doors south of Milwaukee St.

Formerly in Myers' Block.

NEW LEATHER STORE

ON MAIN STREET SIX DOORS SOUTH OF MILWAUKEE STREET.

I have just received a large and well assorted stock

of

LEATHER,

FROM THE BEST

Eastern and European Tanneries

ALSO

FINDINGS

Of all descriptions, and shall keep constantly on hand a

large and full assortment of the

Best Stock in the Market.

Call and examine my Stock and Prices.

J. C. BAILEY.

Now is the time to buy

CROCKERY.

For the next Thirty Days I will sell Crockery at

Less than the N. Y. Wholesale Price.

The reason is as follows: I have a large stock on

hand, bought at

VERY LOW PRICES,

and have an invoice of about

Fifty Crates!

Are Facts!

I will also continue to sell, for a time, Glass Ware,

Galley, Plated and Britannia Ware at

OLD PRICES.

W. G. WHEELER.

Janesville, Wis., March 10, 1863.

USEFUL GOODS!

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DAILY GAZETTE.

Cor. of the Cincinnati Commercial.

Execution of two Rebel Spies at San-

dusky, Ohio.

SANDUSKY, O., May 15.

This afternoon, the sentence passed upon

William Corbin and T. P. McGraw, con-

victed by court martial, at Cincinnati, was

executed on Johnson's Island, the depot

for prisoners of war, near this city. The

execution was strictly military, none being

allowed on the island except the soldiers,

officers of the government and reporters of

the press.

In the morning, the prisoners in the

yard were restricted to close quarters, and

the island strongly picketed. At one p. m.

the battalion was formed by Capt. Linnell,

and marched to the place of execution, on

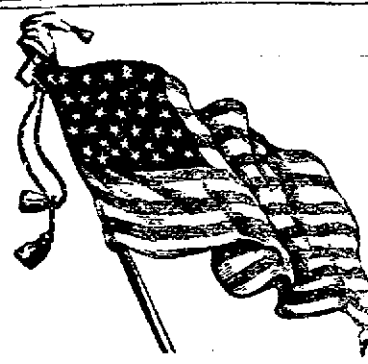
the south side of the island, fronting the

bay. At twenty minutes past one, the

prisoners, securely bound, guarded by the

execution party, accompanied by their es-

cort and chaplain, left the prison, and were



Forever float that standard sheet—
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

From Gen. Grant's Army.

Gen. Grant has defeated the rebels disastrously at Raymond, Mississippi. He is again reported to have taken Jackson. A great battle with the rebels was imminent at the latest date from the army, which was the 12th. It would probably take place near the railroad crossing of the Big Black river twelve miles east of Vicksburg.

Invasion of Kentucky.

Another invasion of Kentucky, by way of Somerset, is reported. The rebels are said to be 17,000 strong, under Buckner, and receiving reinforcements. The object is to flank Rosecrans and drive him from his present strong position.

Judge Leavitt's Opinion.

We shall commence the publication, tomorrow, of Judge Leavitt's opinion denying the application of Vallandigham for a writ of *habeas corpus*. It is eminently sound and patriotic. We bespeak for it the careful consideration of every citizen, as embodying the duty of all in this trying hour, towards the government and its officers. It is a noble example for persons holding judicial positions everywhere, and we cannot withhold the expression of our belief that Judge Paine of our supreme court would be benefited by a careful perusal of Judge Leavitt's admirable opinion. Judge P. will see, what he ought to have known before, that a citizen not in the military and naval service, can be tried by military tribunals, and that the civil courts have no right to interfere; nay, if they do so, it can scarcely be considered patriotic in which our country is unfortunately placed.

MICHIGAN JUDICIAL ELECTION.—The official canvass of the recent judicial election in Michigan is as follows: For Campbell, (Union,) 79,283; Johnson, (copperhead,) 61,331. No returns were received from the counties of Chippewa, Delta, Manitow and Menominee. Union judges are elected in the 1st, 2d, 3d, 5th, 8th and 10th districts, and copperheads in the 2d, 6th and 9th districts. All the Union candidates for regents of the university elected by an average of about 7,000.

"PURITAN CITY."—This was the epithet applied to our city (a few years ago) by a Fond du Lac paper. The epithet was uttered in consequence of the high moral excellencies of our people—the general industry manifested—the abundance of churches, &c. Time has grown on apace, covering with moss and underbrush other towns of greater promise, and yet Appleton, in a moral and religious view, is today strong and vigorous in defence of the Right. For all the elements which go to make a city in the west, we challenge comparison. Where one place like this can be found, twenty Sodoms exist. Christianity, Morality, Intelligence, Education, Industry, Energy—these are the desiderata for substantial permanence. Appleton combines them all!—*Appleton Crescent*.

This is, we do not doubt, a well merited puff for Appleton, but isn't it a little out of order for a democratic paper to compliment the Puritans in this style? We presume, however, the good people of Appleton never fell in with the current democratic rant about the Puritans and Massachusetts. It is to the latter they owe their prosperity, and high moral and educational advantages.

K. G. C's.—That this order has an existence in this community can no longer be doubted, after reading the following secret communication which was recently found in the town of Owen in this county. The blanks were filled with characters representing persons names. Who are its members? That's the question. Who belongs to this treacherable organization? We cannot tell you. *Rockford Dem.*

DEAR BORNERS. There will be a meeting of the officers of our county on the 10th of this month. (April) to devise measures to act in concert with the Chicago lodges for the final suppression of the war. Please attend, with a list of all our members which is in your possession. Also bring in ——— of Owen, for their initiation. Those two I believe make 15 members of our circle in the towns of Owen and Rockford. Doing pretty well for the time you have been at it. Do not let these bad badges be seen for a while yet, as the Lincoln men might snuff a specimen of the g-n-u-s-m. Wait a month or two, and then!—a representation of a couple of unfurled banners. Bro. ——— will hand you this. Forever, Chief Master.

"FROM THE FEELINGS OF THE HEART," &c.—Some young ladies feeling themselves aggrieved by the severity with which some of their friends animadverted on their gay pleasures, circloches, scarlet petticoats and flounces, went to their pastor to learn his opinion.

"Do you think," said they, "that there can be any impropriety in our wearing these things?"

"By no means," was the prompt reply, "when the heart is full of ridiculous notions, it is perfectly proper to hang out a sign."

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,
UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Last Night's Report.

MADISON, Wis., May 10.
Special to Chicago Tribune.—Accounts are received of the part taken by the 31 Wisconsin regiment in the recent Virginia battles. It had the extreme advance of the 12th corps in crossing the Rapidan; it took it bravely on the 1st, 2d and 3d of May, with the rest of Gen. Ruggers' brigade, stubbornly maintained a ground, when others fell back; and, finally, covering the withdrawal across the Rappahannock. It went into battle with 275 men, and had two officers and sixteen men killed, and two officers and seventy-two wounded, and eight missing; forty were only slightly wounded. The following order complementing the brigade, composed of the 2d, 6th and 7th Wisconsin, 19th Indiana and 24th Michigan, has been received here:

HEADQUARTERS 1st DIV., 1st ARMY CORPS,
May 4, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 40.—The general commanding, availing himself of the temporary repose now enjoyed by his command, to review the operations of the past few days, deems it proper to express his thanks to Col. Gregg, of the Wisconsin, Col. Morrow, of the 24th Michigan, and the gallant men under their command, for the heroic manner in which they crossed the Rappahannock and seized the Heights on the opposite shore, on the 29th of April; and likewise to Brig. Gen. Meredith, and the whole of the 4th brigade, for the promptness with which they followed in this daring enterprise.

By command of
BRIG. GEN. WADSWORTH.

WASHINGTON, May 18.

The following has been received at headquarters:

MEMPHIS, May 17.

Major General D. W. HALL, Chief of Staff, reports that the 14th from Vicksburg and Jackson report that Grant defeated Gregg's brigade at Raymond on Tuesday the 12th. The rebel loss is admitted in the papers at 75. The next day Gregg was reinforced by W. H. T. Walker, of Georgia, when he was defeated at Raymond. On Thursday a telegram from Canton says the rebels had taken Jackson from the east, probably by a cavalry movement. Gen. Joseph Johnston arrived at Jackson on the 13th and went out towards Vicksburg with three brigades. He must have been west of Jackson when the capture was made by our forces. Of the forces which fought Grant, Gregg's brigade was from Fort Hudson and Bowen's from the 12th corps. Gregg's brigade in Mississippi is claimed by the rebel government to mount the troops. Grant has struck the rail road near E. Ward's Station.

S. A. HULBERT, Major General.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18.

It is believed that Hon. C. L. Vallandigham left this city last night involuntarily. Rumor assigns Fort Warren as his destination.

Brig. Gen. Hasell commanding the department of Indiana has been released of his command.

Special to the Bulletin.—A letter from Russellville, Kentucky, states that on Wednesday a party of 60 mounted guerrillas fired on a train near South Union. The guerrillas returned the fire and routed the rebels, with loss of one killed and one wounded.

REBEL PAPERS contain the following:

Jackson, Mississippi, is occupied by the rebels. We fought all day but could not hold the city.

CHICAGO, April 16.

According to news from a Lithuanian, 4,000 Baskonians and Schismatics, disaffected, armed by the Russian government, in the neighborhood of Demabour, are despoiling Livon with fire and sword. Shocking details are received from the country.

Yesterday 600 Russians were repulsed at Olskud.

NEW YORK, May 17.

The steamer George Washington, from New Orleans the 10th, arrived here this morning.

An Opelousas letter of the 5th, states that information from Grand Gulf and the gunboat fleet had been received there, with details of its capture and the capture of Port Gibson by Gen. Canby.

When the latter was captured, Port Gibson was met by hundreds of families fleeing from the interior to escape the raid of the Illinois cavalry, and the prevalent opinion among the secessionists was, that Port Gibson was the safest place in that region.

The damage done by the cavalry raid was irreparable.

It was reported at Opelousas that Port Hudson was evacuated.

Br. H. Hays and B. G. Tracy, of the New Orleans Era, have been expelled from New Orleans for printing and publishing a questionable article. Another editor, A. Hills, had been arrested.

Quite an excitement occurred on the evening of the 7th, at the opera, occasioned by the audience demanding that the national airs be played, but nothing serious resulted.

Gen. Sherman has ordered all places of amusement hereafter to submit their programs to the press, for approval prior to their performance, and suggested that the national airs be played.

The Era of the 12th mentions a rumor that Port Hudson was bombarded by our fleet on the night of the 8th and all day the 9th.

Col. Grierson has arrived at New Orleans and has been presented by the Unionists with a beautiful banner.

Admiral Farragut arrived at New Orleans the 10th, from Brashear City. The admiral and his staff are the flag-ship in the Red river, and bring the important intelligence that Alexandria was captured on the 4th by Admiral Porter's fleet and a portion of his own fleet.

Prior to the capture of Alexandria, Fort Do Ramey, on Red river, was demolished after a fight, and a rebel gunboat also captured. After the capture, on the morning of the 6th, of Alexandria by our gunboats, the advance cavalry of Brigadier General Wright dashed into the place, thus forming a junction of Farragut's and Banks' forces.

Opelousas dates of the 6th state that our army was then on the march. General Dwight's brigade was supposed to be at Alexandria, and Generals Emory, Weitzel and Grover, with their forces, were close behind.

A Baton Rouge letter of the 12th states that Col. Grierson's force, the 6th and 7th cavalry and a battery, numbering some hundred men, followed by a large number of prisoners, rode into that city the day before last. They left Lagrange April 16th, fired rebel stores and a railroad depot at Okolona, and the depot and two heavily laden freight and commissary trains and an ordinance train at Newton, on the Charleston and Vicksburg railroad. The ordinance train contained 1,000 loaded shells for the Vicksburg batteries, which exploded terrifically.

From Newton they followed the railroad to Meridian, firing all bridges, then south on the Mobile and Ohio railroad. En route, where they destroyed the rebel ordnance works, thence back to Newton, burning all

the bridges; from thence to Jackson, including the great bridge over Pearl river, and thence to the great bridge over the Mississippi. Jackson was captured; thence they followed the Jackson and New Orleans railroad, south to the Louisiana line. A rebel force of 500 at Clinton was evaded by making a circuit around them, our force destroying their camp equipage, and stores, and capturing 300 prisoners.

While crossing a branch of the Amite river, Lieut. Col. Blackburn was severely wounded, and left in the hands of the enemy. They crossed the Amite river on the morning of the 11th, and on the 12th captured a rebel force of 1,000 men, and burned Capt. Weiser's house, captured his horses, and then rode into Baton Rouge, looking rough but in good condition.

Every railroad in Mississippi has been cut by them. They have supplied themselves with fresh horses on the route, and brought in over 300 contrabands on horses; nearly all of the latter also leaving horses.

The Era of the 6th gives the particulars of the burning of the rebel stores at Baton Rouge, on the 7th of April. The fire broke out accidentally. All hands were saved. The vessel, after burning several hours, blew up.

CATRO, May 18.

Special to Chicago Tribune.—We have news from Milliken's Bend to Thursday, and from Black River Bridge to Monday.

It is stated that Generals Osterhaus and Logan had an engagement with the enemy a few miles beyond Raymond, completely routing him and capturing a large number of men, and quantities of artillery, ammunition and commissary stores.

It is also said that Grant and Pemberton had an engagement near Black River Bridge. Bowen's force is estimated at 15,000, and Pemberton's at 50,000.

A body of federal cavalry had a skirmish on Sunday evening with a part of Bowen's forces. The federal loss was five killed and ten wounded.

There is constant picket skirmishing, and Gen. Pemberton, with his whole force, is reported to be at Black River Bridge, strongly entrenched, and here is where a great battle will be fought.

A letter from Jackson, dated the 12th of May, says that Bowen had been compelled to fall back from Raymond, and that it was hourly expected that the federals would take possession of Jackson. The latter had been shipped to Meridian.

Further states that a rumor had reached Jackson that Grant had defeated Pemberton Thursday last.

When the steamer J. O. Warner had reached a point 15 miles above Greenville, she was fired into by guerrillas, supposed to number 300. They had two or three field pieces. Two persons on the steamer were killed and four wounded.

She returned the fire, killed and wounded several guerrillas. The Crescent City was fired into at the same place on the same day.

CINCINNATI, May 18.

Gen. Burnside's general order recites the proceedings of the Vallandigham court martial; the finding of which is a sentence of close imprisonment during the war, in some fortress to be selected by the commander of the department. The order names Fort Warren as the place of confinement.

St. Louis, May 18.

Special to the Tribune.—The guerrilla gang who broke up the stage route temporarily between Bulks and Springfield, hiding their business spoiled on the re-establishment of the stage line by the presence of a cavalry escorting each stage, took to robbing farmers along the road, when the farmers armed themselves, pounced on the gang in camp and killed eight of them, eight more in the pursuit. It is regarded as strange that guerrillas, hiding themselves from the farmers should give no information of the force to them.

Senator Lane, of Kansas, left this morning for Kansas.

Rev. Mr. Audley, of the Methodist Book Concern, who formerly published a secession religious weekly and has been twice arrested for disloyalty, was released today on the strength of a letter endorsing his loyalty, written by an enrolled militia company.

Rev. S. J. P. Anderson, of the Central Presbyterian Church, whose son is in the rebel army, and who personally sympathizes with the rebellion, is under arrest for disloyalty. Attorney General Bates, before going to Washington, was one of his regular communicants. An order has been issued to bring back one of the secessionists, killed on the steamer Belle Memphis, last week.

Nine cavalry, all six pounders, were discovered to day buried on the river near Bremen, in North St. Louis. They are supposed to have been concealed there by order of Claiborne Jackson, when the powder magazines were robbed by his order, and the hastening events of that period prevented their removal.

SOMERSET, May 18.

Special to Chicago Times.—The rebel force in Wayne and Clinton counties is increasing. They are said to have 17,000 men, with 14 pieces of artillery. Four regiments of infantry have passed through Jamestown. Twenty-four regiments are reported at Morrisstown, East Tennessee. Buckner is said to be at Clinton. Rebel pickets are on the Cumberland at every available point.

Special to Chicago Tribune.—Subscriptions to the 520 Union received by Jay Cooke & Co., on Friday and Saturday, amounted to \$3,581,000.

Brigadier General Averill has been assigned to the command of the cavalry in Western Virginia.

Secretary of War, Postmaster General Blair, and Commissioner Barrett left for the west to-day.

Over 1,500 wounded soldiers have been received into the camps hospital at Aquia Creek since the late battle. Two hundred wounded, among them forty officers, were brought in yesterday from the enemy's lines. These wounded report a great want of assistance in the enemy's lines, and some of them were obliged to pay rebel soldiers to carry them to the rear.

Extensive frauds on the pension office have been discovered in the west, through forged papers, for back pay and surgeons' certificates.

Capt. Haddock, 59th New York, has been dismissed for seizing a deserter in Canada, and the deserter has been mustered out.

The President seems determined to continue General Schofield in command of the department of Missouri. The pressure in favor of Butler apparently produces no impression upon him.

The officers just from Richmond give interesting details of their journey thither. They had nothing for three days after their capture. They were turned back twice for fear of Stoneman, and called upon in their prisons at Richmond by Letcher, Breckinridge and other rebel officers.

The first named that Lee would be in Washington in three days. The second said that he and his division would be ordered to march all the south wanted was to be let alone. The prisoners had to walk ten miles on their way back, although cars were running empty to Petersburg.

Major Nathan Early, 4th Indiana cavalry, has been dismissed the service for conversation in his private use of United States mules.

The sentence of Sergeant Chas. Bratt, 7th Ohio cavalry, is commuted from death to three months imprisonment.

MURFREESBORO, May 18.
Special to Chicago Tribune.—There must have been a first class battle at Jackson when it was taken by Grant's forces. A letter from there of the 9th of May, says troops were then pouring in from all quarters for defense. Forces had arrived there from North Carolina, Charleston and Fort Hudson. Jackson was then being hastily fortified, and was already bustling with entrenchments and pickets.

Indications are that the Union arms have gained at Jackson glory and an important victory.

A severe battle was fought at Raymond, Miss., on the 12th inst., which you pickets already have accounts. The rebel Gen. Gregg fought Gen. Grant's force two hours, and then fell back towards Jackson, and made another stand at Mississippi Springs. Col. McGarrick, of the 12th Tennessee, was killed on the 13th. A dispatch from Jackson says that the firing that day was heavy and continuous, and was heard in Jackson. The probabilities are that the forces of the Union have gained a victory at Mississippi Springs, driving the rebels back to, and through Jackson.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)
MORNING DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, May 19.
The army correspondent of the Herald, dated 17th states that the rebel pickets that day were very uncommunicative, the Rappahannock. Our soldiers have the impression that they received bad news from some point.

The Herald's Washington dispatch says the rebels have delivered to Col. Ludlow about 7,300 prisoners, who have arrived at Camp Parole, at Annapolis. The rebels are not inclined to release commissioned officers, except as we have rebel officers to exchange.

Secretary Stanton has not made any authoritative declaration suspending the \$300 provision of the conscription act.

The Times Washington special contains the following:

The Richmond Enquirer of the 16th says: Trains to the White House, on the York river railroad, have been making their regular trips.

The Enquirer, in speaking of the totalitary nature of the rebel congress relative to officers of negro regiments, says that the Yankees will in turn have rebel officers, and seems to be in grief over the matter.

Gen. Stahl is impressing all the horses, whether of rebels or Unionists, he can find, this being necessary to prevent their being seized by the rebel guerrillas. Two negro regiments were mustered into service to-day.

Contrabands have commenced working abandoned farms on the opposite side of the Potomac.

Back with invites proposals for 30,000 barrels of flour.

Col. Thorpe, from Gen. Banks' department, states that Gen. Ullman's brigade is more than filled, and the new country just opened by Banks' campaign will furnish three or four divisions of negroes in response to the call.

No doubt, the rebels are engaged in raising negro regiments, as it is only from such material they can now, in the extreme southern states, recruit their ranks. Negroes are not backward in adopting a uniform which is their death warrant if taken by the rebels.

NEW YORK, May 19.
A Carrieville letter of the 16th states that a severe infantry fight took place near Suffolk on the morning of the 13th. A heavy rebel force of infantry is reported having driven our pickets at Beaver Dam Church. Troops were sent out to oppose the rebels.

After a short skirmish the rebels retired before two companies of the 6th Mass. and 15th New York, but again opened soon after. The third assault by our troops was made to draw the rebels forward but they retreated and our forces now occupy strong position in and around Carrieville.

Our loss was 2 killed, 21 wounded and missing. Our forces are busy removing loads from the railroad and the whole track is being taken up.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, May 19.
Flour quiet and 5c better; 6,056,20 for extra state. Wheat 1c better, rather firmer, at 1,221,41 for Chicago spring; 1,34a at 1,43 Milwaukee club; 1,45a, 51 winter red western. Corn 1c better over closing prices, at 75,77 for sound. Pork dull and heavy. Lard steady. Whisky 44c.

Several hundred exchanged prisoners have arrived here. An officer states that new and extensive works have been erected on the turnpike between Richmond and Fredericksburg, heretofore unknown to us.

PHILADELPHIA, May 19.
The Bulletin has a special dated Cincinnati, 19th. The rebel defeat at Raymond, Miss., is said to have been very disastrous. Grant took Jackson on the 14th and burnt the state capitol. Heavy reinforcements are hurrying to the aid of the 12 miles east of Jackson. A great battle is imminent.

A letter from Richmond, Ky., says the rebels crossed the Cumberland and are advancing on that place. Unquestionably another invasion of Kentucky is contemplated to flank Rosecrans and compel him to leave his strong position at Murfreesboro.

THE OFFICIAL CHARGES AGAINST VALLANDIGHAM.—The official charges against Vallandigham set forth that on or about the 1st of May, at Mount Vernon, Ohio, he publicly addressed a large number of citizens, declaring that this war is an unjust, cruel and unnecessary war—a war of blood and carnage for the preservation of the Union, but for the purpose of crushing out liberty and establishing a despotism—a war for the freedom of blacks and the enslavement of the whites; and that, if the administration had so wished, the war could have been honorably terminated; that peace might have been obtained by listening to the proposed intermediation of France; that propositions by which the southern states could be won back, and be guaranteed to the Union, had been rejected; that Frederickburg, he is also charged with having said that Order No. 38 of General Burnside was a base usurpation of military authority, and that the sooner the people informed the minions of usurped power that they will not submit to such restrictions, the better. He declared also his purpose to defeat an attempt to build up a monarchy upon the ruins of our free government, and that he believed the men in power were trying to establish a despotism.

THE TELEGRAPH.—It turns out that the paragraph in the Janesville Gazette, to the effect that a sensation dispatch, regarding the taking of Richmond and members of the rebel cabinet, was sent as news to Wisconsin, was without foundation. No such intelligence was forwarded as a report at all, and the fact out of which it was made, was simply that two operators were holding a private conversation by telegraph, having no reference whatever either to the press or the public. While no importance should be attached to such conversations, neither the public, nor any part thereof, is justified in accepting at second hand, and dignifying with the name of telegraphic reports, the chance passages of

private telegraph talk, not coming as news, and that so far, are not delivered at all.

By D. L. Sweet, Esq., the able and vigilant superintendent of the telegraph lines, to whom an allusion was made—perhaps in better humor than taste—as having discharged an operator for the offense, assured us that no offense, as charged, was committed.—*Chicago Journal*.

REASONS CONTINUED.—We regret to learn, says the Albany Statesman, that Erasmus Curing will retire from the iron and hardware business on or about the first of July. Mr. Curing has been connected with the business at Albany for nearly fifty years. He commenced as a clerk at \$20 a month, and leaves off the largest iron dealer in the country, and with a fortune estimated at \$6,000,000.

If a man speaks or writes against our confederate cause, he is branded and expelled as a traitor or public enemy.—*Mobile Register*.

"If a man speaks or writes" against the cause of the government here at the north, he claims to be exercising "the sacred right of free speech," and if he is arrested, his "democratic" friends make a martyr of the traitor and kick up a terrible row about the "tyranny of the Lincoln despotism." In a time of war, such things are not allowed in other countries.—*Chicago Journal*.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A man named Wm. Howe, an Irishman, was killed this afternoon while engaged in raising a small frame building over the old office corner. He had his head under the corner of the building, although repeatedly warned of the danger by the foreman, when it suddenly came down a few inches and crushed his head. He expired about three-quarters of an hour afterwards. He was a man about 25 years of age.—*Madison Journal*.

DEATH TO GUERRILLAS.—A correspondent of the Prairie Farmer gets rid of gophers in this wise: "Take a potato, make an opening in the side of it, and insert strychnine the size of a grain of barley, and the gopher's hole, where he has lately been at work, and put the potato into the hole, and cover all up. Mr. Gopher will help himself to the potato and strychnine, and he has his own grave already dug."

MARRIED.—In this city, on the 10th inst., by the Rev. H. W. Burt, Mr. Wm. H. TUCKER, and Miss ELIZA A. WHITE, eldest daughter of Col. H. M. White, of the 3d Wisconsin, a worthy, all of said city.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Afton Express.
PASSENGERS for Beloit, Rockport, Racine, Beloit, and all other points on the Wisconsin and Chicago Union Railroad, can leave Janesville by rail route as a man and collect at Afton with train for all said points. Also a letter for Janesville at 3 p.m., on the arrival of trains from Chicago. Apply to
ROYAL WOOD, Proprietor,
Office at First House Livery stable,
Janesville, N.Y. 19th 1863. my19d

REFRIGERATORS!
WINSHIPS Patent Self Venting Ice Refrigerators.
For sale by
E. S. BARROWS.

ICE BOXES!
WATER COOLERS!
ICE BOXES and Water Coolers of all sizes, for sale by
E. S. BARROWS.

Cast Steel Plows.
THIS new and wonderful plow which is creating so much interest among the farmers of the north-west, and which is
Warranted to Scour
OUTWEAR
any three Cast Steel Plows of any other manufacture
at the same price. For sale by
M. S. BARROWS.

Board Taken for Rent.
THE second house north of the Exchange Hotel, now tenanted by a family, will be rented, and the rent taken in board or cash.
W. C. RAYNER.
May 19th 1863.

LAPPIN'S HALL.
Wednesday Evening, May 20.

POSITIVELY BUT ONE GRAND CONCERT
by the celebrated
BLACK SWAN,
assisted by
EMINENT TALENT.

Admission 50 cents; Gallery 25 cents.
my19d

P. P. Stewart's Cooking Stoves.
UPWARDS of the above number of this wonderful stove are now in use throughout the country. Eighteen years of increasing favor have proved the superiority of this stove. It is the only stove in the world that will cook, bake, broil, and roast, and will save the cost of fuel. The improvements of 1859 make it the

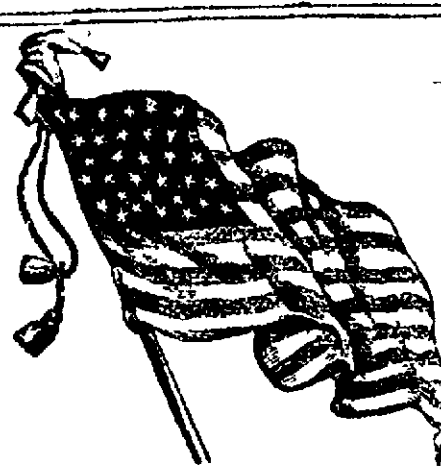
Most Perfect Cook Stove
in the world. The only cook stove having a full set of burners, and which will save the cost of fuel. It is the only stove in the world that will cook, bake, broil, and roast, and will save the cost of fuel. The improvements of 1859 make it the

After the Fire is Entirely Extinguished
in the chimney. The only perfect Air Tight cook stove in the world. The only cook stove in the world that will save the cost of fuel. It is the only stove in the world that will cook, bake, broil, and roast, and will save the cost of fuel. The improvements of 1859 make it the

Every Stove Warranted to Give Satisfaction.
Those who know the P. P. Stewart cook stove, and who have seen it in use, will be satisfied. It is the only stove in the world that will cook, bake, broil, and roast, and will save the cost of fuel. The improvements of 1859 make it the

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!
For the Season or by the Cwt.
Orders left to the
American House or Dr. Bailey's Drug Store
will be
Promptly Attended To.
J. R. HELPS.
STATE OF WISCONSIN, JACKSON COUNTY, ss.
To H. T. Selby, esq., of the city of Janesville, in said county.
You are hereby notified that the undersigned, who are the subscribers to the above named ice, do hereby certify that the same is of the best quality, and is delivered to you at the lowest price. Witness my hand and seal of office, this 15th day of May, 1863.
AMOS P. FRIGHARD, County Judge.

TO RENT.
PLEASANT Dwelling House, near Dearborn's, for a Grocery Store, or for a residence. It is suitable, if desirable, for a residence. It is situated on a corner, and is a very desirable place for a residence. It is situated on a corner, and is a very



Forever float that standard sheet—

Where breathes the foe but falls before us?

With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,

And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

From Gen. Grant's Army.

Gen. Grant has defeated the rebels disastrously at Raymond, Mississippi. He is again reported to have taken Jackson. A great battle with the rebels was imminent at the latest date from the army, which was the 12th. It would probably take place near the railroad crossing of the Big Black river twelve miles east of Vicksburg.

Invasion of Kentucky.

Another invasion of Kentucky, by way of Somerset, is reported. The rebels are said to be 17,000 strong, under Buckner, and receiving reinforcements. The object is to flank Rosecrans and drive him from his present strong position.

Judge Leavitt's Opinion.

We shall commence the publication, tomorrow, of Judge Leavitt's opinion denying the application of Vallandigham for a writ of habeas corpus. It is eminently sound and patriotic. We bespeak for it the careful consideration of every citizen, as embodying the duty of all in this trying hour, towards the government and its officers. It is a noble example for persons holding judicial positions everywhere, and we cannot withhold the expression of our belief that Judge Paine of our supreme court would be benefited by a careful perusal of Judge Leavitt's admirable opinion. Judge P. will see, what he ought to have known before, that a citizen not in the military and naval service, can be tried by military tribunals, and that the civil courts have no right to interfere; nay, if they do so, it can scarcely be considered patriotic on their part, in the present emergency in which our country is unfortunately placed.

MICHIGAN JUDICIAL ELECTION.—The official canvass of the recent judicial election in Michigan totals up as follows: For Campbell, (Union), 78,283; Johnson, (Copperhead), 61,331. No returns were received from the counties of Chippewa, Delta, Manitow and Menominee. Union judges are elected in the 1st, 2d, 5th, 8th and 10th districts, and copperheads in the 2d, 6th and 9th districts. All the Union candidates for regents of the university elected by an average of about 7,000.

"PURITAN CITY."—This was the epithet applied to our city (a few years ago) by a Koud du Lac paper. The appellation was uttered in consequence of the high moral excellencies of our people—the general industry manifested—the abundance of churches, &c. Time has gone on apace, covering with moss and underbrush other towns of greater promise, and yet Appleton, in a moral and religious view, is to-day strong and vigorous in defense of the Right. For all the elements which go to make a city in the west, we challenge comparison. Where one place like this can be found, twenty Sodoma exist. Christianity, Morality, Intelligence, Education, Industry, Energy,—these are the desiderata for substantial permanence. Appleton combines them all!—Appleton Crescent.

This is, we do not doubt, a well merited puff for Appleton, but isn't it a little out of order for a democratic paper to complement the Puritans in this style? We presume, however, the good people of Appleton never fell in with the current democratic rant about the Puritans and Massachusetts. It is to the latter they owe their prosperity, and high moral and educational advantages.

K. G. C's.—That this order has an existence in this community can no longer be doubted, after reading the following secret communication which was recently found in the town of Owen in this county. The blanks were filled with characters representing person's names. Who are its members? That's the question. Who belongs to this treasonable organization? and cannot they be smoked out?—Rockford Dem.

DEAR BROTHER:—There will be a meeting of the officers of our circle at 10 o'clock on the 10th of this month, (April) to devise measures to act in concert with the Chicago lodges for the final suppression of the war. Please attend, with a list of all our members which is in your possession. Also bring in and of Owen, for their initiation. Those two I believe make 15 members of our circle in the towns of Owen and Rockton. Doing pretty well for the time you have been at it. Do not let those badges be seen for a while yet, as the Lincoln men might snuff a specimen of the gnomes' money. Wait a month or two, and then!—(a representation of a couple of unfurled banners.) Bro.—I will send you this. Forever, Chief Master.

"FROM THE FULLNESS OF THE HEART," &c.—Some young ladies feeling themselves aggrieved by the severity with which some of their friends animatedly on their gay plumes, ermine, scarlet petticoats and flounces, went to their pastor to learn his opinion.

"Do you think," said they, "that there can be any impropriety in our wearing these things?"

"By no means," was the prompt reply, "when the heart is full of ridiculous notions, it is perfectly proper to hang out a sign."

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTS FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, OFFICIALS' ONLY. Passenger's Depot.

Last Night's Report.

MADISON, Wis., May 10. Special to Chicago Tribune.—Accounts are received of the part taken by the 3d Wisconsin regiment in the recent Virginia battles. It had the extreme advance of the 12th corps in crossing the Rapidan; it fought bravely on the 1st, 2d and 3d of May, with the rest of Gen. Ruggers' brigade, stubbornly maintained a ground, when others fell back; and, finally, covering the withdrawal across the Rappahannock. It went into battle with 275 men, and had two officers and sixteen men killed, two officers and seventy-two wounded, and eight missing; forty were only slightly wounded.

The following order complementing the brigade, composed of the 2d, 6th and 7th Wisconsin, 19th Indiana and 24th Michigan, has been received here: HEADQUARTERS 1st DIV., 1st ARMY CORPS, May 10, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 40.—The general commanding, availing himself of the temporary repose now enjoyed by his command, to review the operations of the past few days, deems it proper to express his thanks to Col. Bragg, of the 6th Wisconsin, and the gallant men under their command, for the heroic manner in which they crossed the Rappahannock and seized the heights on the opposite shore, on the 29th of April; and likewise to Brig. Gen. Mercedith, and the whole of the 4th brigade, for the promptness with which they followed in this daring enterprise.

By command of BRIG. GEN. WADSWORTH.

WASHINGTON, May 18.

The following has been received at headquarters: MEMPHIS, May 17.

Major General H. W. Halleck, Gen. Sherman, and the 14th from Vicksburg, and Jackson report that Grant defeated Gregg's brigade at Raymond on Tuesday the 12th.

The rebel loss is admitted in the papers at 75. The next day Gregg was reinforced by W. H. T. Walker, of Georgia, when he was attacked at Mississippi Spring and driven towards Jackson. On Thursday a telegram from Canton says the rebels had taken Jackson from the east, probably by a cavalry movement.

Gen. Joseph Johnston arrived at Jackson on the 13th, and went out towards Vicksburg with three brigades. He must have been west of our forces when the capture was made by our forces. Of the forces which fought Grant, Gregg's brigade was from Fort Hudson and Walker's was from Georgia. Every horse in Mississippi is claimed by the rebel government to mount their troops. Grant has struck the rail road near Edward's Station.

8. A. HULBERT, Major General.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18.

CINCINNATI, May 18.

It is believed that Gen. C. L. Vallandigham left this city last night involuntarily. Rumor assigns Fort Warren as his destination.

Brig. Gen. Hasell commanding the department of Indiana has been released of his command.

Special to the Bulletin.—A letter from Russellville, Kentucky, states that on Wednesday a party of 60 mounted guerrillas fired on a train near South Union. The guard on the train returned the fire and routed the rebels, with loss of one killed and one wounded.

Rebel papers contain the following: MOBILE, May 18.

Jackson, Mississippi, is occupied by the rebels. We fought all day but could not hold the city.

According to news from Lithuania, 4,000 Baskettins and Schmitzins, disaffected, armed by the Russian government, in the neighborhood of Danzig, are devastating Livonia with fire and sword. Shocking details are received of their atrocities.

Yesterday 600 Russians were repulsed at Olkikut.

New York, May 17.

The steamer George Washington, from New Orleans the 10th, arrived here this morning.

An Opelousas letter of the 5th, states that information from Grand Gulf and the gunboat fleet had been received there, with details of its capture and the capture of Port Gibson by Gen. Osterhaus.

When the latter was leaving Port Gibson he was met by hundreds of families fleeing from the interior to escape the raid of the Illinois cavalry, and the prevalent opinion among the secessionists was, that Port Gibson was the safest place in that region.

The damage done by the cavalry raid was irreparable.

It was reported at Opelousas that Port Hudson was evacuated.

John B. Hays and G. G. Tracy, of the New Orleans Era, has been expelled from New Orleans for writing and publishing a questionable article. Another editor, A. Hills, had been arrested.

Quite an excitement occurred on the evening of the 7th, at the opera, occasioned by the audience demanding that the national airs be played, but nothing serious resulted.

Gen. Sherman has ordered all places of amusement hereafter to submit their programs to the provost marshal prior to their performance, and suggested that the national airs be played.

The Era of the 12th mentions a rumor that Port Hudson was bombarded by our fleet on the night of the 8th and all day the 9th.

Col. Grierson has arrived at New Orleans and has been presented by the Unionists with a beautiful charger.

Admiral Farragut arrived at New Orleans the p.m. of the 9th from Brashear City. The admiral and his officers left the flag-ship in the Red river, and bring the Chicago lodges for the final suppression of the war. Please attend, with a list of all our members which is in your possession. Also bring in and of Owen, for their initiation. Those two I believe make 15 members of our circle in the towns of Owen and Rockton. Doing pretty well for the time you have been at it. Do not let those badges be seen for a while yet, as the Lincoln men might snuff a specimen of the gnomes' money. Wait a month or two, and then!—(a representation of a couple of unfurled banners.) Bro.—I will send you this. Forever, Chief Master.

Opelousas dates of the 6th state that our army was then on the march. General Dwight's brigade was supposed to be at Alexandria, and Generals Emory, Wells and Grover, with their forces, were close behind.

A Baton Rouge letter of the 12th states that Col. Grierson's force, the 6th and 7th cavalry and a battery, numbering some hundred men, followed by a large number of prisoners, rode into that city that day. They left Lagrange April 16th, fired rebel stores and a railroad depot at Okolona, and the depot and two heavily laden freight and commissary trains and an ordnance train at Newton, on the Charleston and Vicksburg railroad. The ordnance train contained 1,000 loaded shells for the Vicksburg batteries, which exploded terrifically. From Newton they followed the railroad to Meridian, firing all the bridges, thence south on the Mobile and Ohio railroad. Enterprise, where they destroyed the rebel ordnance works, thence back to Newton, burning all

the bridges; from thence to Jackson, including the great bridge over the Red river, and near Jackson they set fire to miles of track, thence they followed the Jackson and New Orleans railroad, south to the Louisiana line. A rebel force of 500 at Clinton was evaded by making a circuit around them, our force destroying their camp equipage, and stores, and capturing 800 prisoners.

While crossing a branch of the Amite river, Lt. Col. Blackburn was severely wounded, and left in the hands of the enemy. They crossed the Amite river on the morning of the first ten miles from Baton Rouge, captured a rebel cavalry picket of 160 men and burned Capt. Wetherbe's house, captured his horses, and then rode into Baton Rouge, looking rough but in good condition.

Every railroad in Mississippi has been cut by them. They have supplied themselves with fresh horses on the route, and brought in over 300 contrabands on horses; nearly all the latter also leading horses.

The Era of the 6th gives the particulars of the burning of the ship-of-war Frigate, at Pensacola, on the 7th of April. The fire took accidentally. All hands were saved. The vessel, after burning several hours, blew up.

Cairo, May 18.

Special to Chicago Tribune.—We have news from Miliken's Bend to Thursday, and from Black River Bridge to Monday.

It is stated that Generals Osterhaus and Logan had an engagement with the enemy a few miles beyond Raymond, completely routing him and capturing a large number of men, and quantities of artillery, ammunition and commissary stores.

It is also said that Grant and Pemberton had an engagement near Black River Bridge. Bowen's force is estimated at 15,000, and Pemberton's at 50,000.

A body of federal cavalry had a skirmish on Sunday evening with a part of Bowen's forces. The federal loss was five killed and ten wounded.

There is constant picket skirmishing, and Gen. Pemberton, with his whole force, is reported to be at Black River Bridge, strongly entrenched, and here is where a great battle will be fought.

A letter from Jackson, dated the 12th of May, says that Bowen had been compelled to fall back from Raymond, and that it was hourly expected that the rebels would take possession of Jackson. Stories of all kinds had been shipped to Meridian. The letter further states that a rumor had reached Jackson that Grant had defeated Pemberton Thursday last.

When the steamer J. O. Warner had reached a point 15 miles above Greenville, Miss., she was fired into by guerrillas, who reported to number 300. They had two or three field pieces. Two persons on the Warner were killed and four wounded. She returned the fire, killing and wounding several guerrillas. The Crescent City was fired into at the same place on the same day.

CINCINNATI, May 18.

Gen. Burnside's general order recites the proceedings of the Vallandigham court martial; the finding of which is a sentence of close imprisonment during the war, in some fortress to be selected by the commander of the department. The order names Fort Warren as the place of confinement.

St. Louis, May 18.

Special to the Tribune.—The guerrilla gang who broke up the stage route temporarily between St. Louis and Springfield, finding their business spoiled on the re-establishment of the stage line by the presence of a cavalry escorting each stage, took to robbing farmers along the road, when the farmers armed themselves, pounced on the gang in camp and killed eight of them, eight more escaped. It is regarded as strange that before suffering themselves the farmers should give no information of the capture to the authorities.

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SHREVEPORT, May 18.

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Over 1,500 wounded soldiers have been received into the corps hospital at Aquia Creek since the late battle. Two hundred wounded, among them forty officers, were brought in yesterday from the enemy's lines. These wounded report a great want of assistance in the enemy's lines, and some of them were obliged to pay rebel officers seven and eight dollars before the latter would render them assistance.

Extensive frauds on the pension office have been discovered in the west, through forged papers, for back pay and surgeons' certificates.

Capt. Haddock, 60th New York, has been discharged for seizing a deserter in Canada, and the deserter has been mustered out.

The President seems determined to continue General Schofield in command of the department of Missouri. The pressure in favor of Butler apparently produces no impression upon him.

The officers just from Richmond give interesting details of their journey thither. They had nothing for three days after their capture. They were turned back twice for fear of Stoneman, and called upon in their prisons at Richmond by Lt. Col. Breckinridge and other rebel officers. The first boasted that Lee would be in Washington in three days. The second said that he had been a disunionist from the start, but that all the south wanted was to be let alone. The prisoners had to walk ten miles on their way back, although cars were running empty to Petersburg.

Major Nathan Earlywine, 4th Indiana cavalry, has been dismissed the service for conversation to his private use of United States mules.

The sentence of Sergeant Chas. Bruffy, 7th Ohio cavalry, is commuted from death to three months imprisonment.

MURKIN, May 18. Special to Chicago Tribune.—There must have been a first class battle at Jackson when it was taken by Grant's forces. A letter from there of the 9th of May, says troops were then pouring in from all quarters for defense. Forces had arrived there from North Carolina, Charleston and Fort Hudson. Jackson was then being hastily fortified, and was already bustling with entrenchments and pickets.

Indications are that the Union arms have gained at Jackson glory and an important victory.

A severe battle was fought at Raymond, Miss., on the 12th inst., of which you probably already have accounts. The rebel Gen. Gregg fought Gen. Grant's force two hours, and then fell back towards Jackson, and made another stand at Mississippi Springs. Col. McGarrick of the 12th Louisiana, was killed on the 13th. A dispatch from Jackson says that the firing that day was heavy and continuous, and was heard in Jackson. The probabilities are that the Union forces have achieved a victory at Mississippi Springs, driving the rebels back to, and through Jackson.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DISPATCHES.

New York, May 19.

The army correspondent of the Herald, dated 17th, states that the rebel pickets that day were very uncommunicative across the Rappahannock. Our soldiers have the impression that they received bad news from some point.

The Herald's Washington dispatch says the rebels have delivered to Col. Ludlow about 7,300 prisoners, who have arrived at Camp Parole, at Annapolis. The rebels are not inclined to release commissioned officers, except as we have rebel officers to exchange for them.

Secretary Stanton has not made any authoritative declaration suspending the \$300 provision of the conscription act.

The Times Washington special contains the following: The Richmond Enquirer of the 16th says: Trains to the White House, on the York river railroad, have been making their regular trips.

The Enquirer, in speaking of the retaliatory regulations of the rebel congress relative to officers of negro regiments, says that the Yankees will in turn hang rebel officers, and seems to be in grief over the matter.

Gen. Stahl is impressing all the horses, whether of rebels or Unionists, he can find, this being necessary to prevent their being seized by the rebel guerrillas. Two negro regiments were mustered into service to-day.

Contrabands have commenced working abandoned farms on the opposite side of the Potomac.

Beckwith invites proposals for 30,000 barrels of flour.

Col. Thorpe, from Gen. Banks' department, states that Gen. Ullman's brigade is more than filled, and the new country just opened by Banks' campaign will furnish three or four divisions of negroes in response to Banks' call for a corps de Afrique. No doubt the rebels are engaged in raising negro regiments, as it is only from such material they can now, in the extreme southern states, recruit their ranks. Negroes are not backward in adopting a uniform which is their death warrant if taken by the rebels.

New York, May 19.

A Carrieville letter of the 16th states that a severe infantry fight took place near Suffolk on the morning of the 13th. A heavy rebel force of infantry is reported having driven our pickets at Beaver Dam Church. Troops were sent out to oppose the rebels. After a short skirmish the rebels retired before two companies of the 6th Mass. and 15th New York, but again opened soon after. The third assault by our troops was made to draw the rebels forward but they retreated and our forces now occupy strong position in and around Carrieville. Our loss was 2 killed, 21 wounded and 6 missing. Our forces are busy removing rails from the railroad and the whole track is being taken up.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

New York, May 19.

Flour quiet and good better; 6,056.20 for extra state. Wheat 16 better, rather firmer, at 1,224.41 for Chicago spring; 1,344.13 Milwaukee corn; 1,454.61 winter red western. Corn 16 better over closing prices, at 75.77 for sound. Pork dull and heavy. Lard steady. Whisky 44.

WASHINGTON, May 19.

Several hundred exchanged prisoners have arrived here. An officer states that new and extensive works have been erected on the turnpike between Richmond and Fredericksburg, Philadelphia, May 19.

The Bulletin has a special dated Cincinnati, 19th. The rebel defeat at Raymond, Miss., is said to have been very disastrous. Grant took Jackson on the 14th and burnt the state capitol. Heavy reinforcements are hurrying to the rebels 12 miles east of Jackson. A great battle is imminent.

A letter from Richmond, Ky., says the rebels crossed the Cumberland and are advancing on that place. Unquestionably another invasion of Kentucky is contemplated to leave his strong position at Murfreesboro.

THE OFFICIAL CHARGES AGAINST VALLANDIGHAM.—The official charges against Vallandigham set forth that on or about the 1st of May, at Mount Vernon, Ohio, he publicly addressed a large number of citizens, declaring that this war is an injurious, cruel and unnecessary war—a war not being waged for the preservation of the Union, but for the purpose of crushing out liberty and establishing a despotism—a war for the freedom of blacks and the enslavement of the whites; and that, if the administration had so wished, the war could have been honorably terminated; that peace might have been obtained by listening to the proposed intermediation of France; that propositions by which the southern states could be won back, and be guaranteed their rights under the constitution, were rejected the day before the battle of Fredericksburg. He is also charged with having said that Order No. 38 of General Burnside was a base usurpation of military authority, and that the sooner the people informed the minions of usurped power that they will not submit to such restrictions, the better. He declared also his purpose to defeat an attempt to build up a monarchy upon the ruins of our free government, and that he believed the men in power were trying to establish a despotism.

THE TELEGRAPH.—It turns out that the paragraph in the Janesville Gazette, to the effect that a sensation dispatch, regarding the taking of Richmond and members of the rebel cabinet, was sent as news to Wisconsin, was without foundation. No such intelligence was forwarded as a report at all, and the fact out of which it was made, was simply that two operators were holding a private conversation by telegraph, having no reference whatever either to the press or the public. While no importance should be attached to such conversations, neither the public, nor any part thereof, is justified in accepting at second hand, and dignifying with the name of telegraphic reports, the chance passages of

private telegraph talk, not coming as news, and that so far from being delivered to anybody as news, are not delivered at all. B. D. L. Sweet, Esq., the able and vigilant superintendent of the telegraph lines, to whom an allusion was made—perhaps in better humor than taste—as having discharged an operator for the offense, assures us that no offense, as charged, was committed.—Chicago Journal.

EASTON'S CONDUCT.—We regret to learn, says the Albany Statesman, that Easton Corning will retire from the iron and hardware business on or about the first of July. Mr. Corning has been connected with the business at Albany for nearly fifty years. He commenced as a clerk at \$20 a month, and rises of the largest iron dealer in the country, and with a fortune estimated at \$6,000,000.

If a man speaks or writes against our confederate cause, he is branded and expelled as a traitor or public enemy.—Mobile Register.

"If a man speaks or writes" against the cause of the government here at the north, he claims to be exercising "the sacred right of free speech," and it is he, arrested, his "democratic" friends make a martyr of the traitor and kick up a terrible row about the "tyranny of the Lincoln despotism." In a time of war, such things are not allowed in other countries.—Chicago Journal.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A man named Wm. Howe, an Irishman, was killed this afternoon while engaged in raising a small frame building near the old post office corner. He had his head under the corner of the building, although repeatedly warned of the danger by the foreman, when it suddenly came down a few inches and crushed his head. He expired about three-quarters of an hour afterwards. He was a man about 25 years of age.—Madison Journal.

DEATH TO GUERRILLAS.—A correspondent of the Prairie Farmer gets rid of gophers in this wise:—Take a potato, make an opening in the side of it, and insert strychnine the size of a grain of barley, find the gopher's hole, where he has lately been at work, and put the potato into the hole, and cover all up. Mr. Gopher will help himself to the potato and strychnine, and he has his own grave already dug.

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 19th inst., by the Rev. H. W. Burr, Mr. W. B. TURNEY, and Miss ELIZABETH WILLIAMS, daughter of Lt. Col. H. L. White, of St. Louis, a happy and joyous union.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Afton Express.

PASSENGERS for Detroit, Boston, New York, Baltimore, &c., on the Afton Express, leave Janesville every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 o'clock a.m. and arrive at the respective cities at 8 o'clock p.m. Also leave for Janesville at 3 p.m., on the arrival of trains from Chicago.

ROTH, Proprietor, Office at East House near Hotel, Janesville, May 19th 1863.

REFRIGERATORS!

WATER COOLERS!

ICE BOXES!

WATER COOLERS!

ICE BOXES!

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SINGER & CO.'S
STANDARD MACHINES
Well known to be the best for
Manufacturing Purposes:
No. 1, Standard Shuttle Machine, formerly
sold at \$90,
Reduced to \$70.

NEW, standard Shuttle Machine, formerly
sold at \$100,
Reduced to \$70.
Singer's Letter A Machine.
[Is the best Machine in the world for Family Sewing
and Light Manufacturing purposes; Price, (with
Hemmer, and beautifully ornamented,
FIFTY DOLLARS.
The Nos. 1 and 2 machines are of great capacity and
adaptation for all Sewing Machine purposes.
Our No. 8 machines are especially adapted to all
kinds of light and heavy

in Carriage Trimming, Boot and Shoe Making, Harness Making, etc., etc. They are of extra size, with a large number of attachments, and are made of the best selected materials. There is scarcely any part of a Trimmer's stitching that cannot be better done with them than by hand, and the saving of time makes them very valuable. The smallest pattern is 18 inches long, and the shuttle will hold six times the usual quantity of thread. The large machines work as fast as the smaller ones.

We would ask for our Letter A machines, the special attention of Vest Makers and Dress Makers, and for those who want machines for Light Manufacturing purposes. The Letter B machines are the most powerful of the family of machines, making like them, the Hatters' cloth; and are destined to be as celebrated for Family Sewing and Light manufacturing purposes as the Letter A machines are for manufacturing purposes in general.

Decomposing Waughs, Silk Twist, Linc
and Cotton Thread on Spools, Best
Machine Oil in Bottles, etc., etc.

We manufacture our own Needles, and would wa
all persons using our machines not to buy any other
We know that there are needles sold of the most inferior
kind, and at prices that are not warranted for the
The needles sold by us are manufactured
our machines. A bad needle may render the best ma
chine almost useless.

Our customers may rest assured that all our Sewing
Machines are furnished with the best

GENUINE ARTICLES.

Income of small purchase, the money may be spent
postage stamps or bank notes.

I. M. SINGER & CO.'S GAZETTE,
which is a beautifully illustrated Pictorial Paper,
will be sent **Gratis**:-

[We have made the above Reduction in Price, with a view of benefiting the public and ourselves. The public have been awarded by numerous medals made in imitation of ours. The metal in them, from the iron casting to the smallest piece, is of poor quality. These makers have not the means to do their work well. Their metal runs in streams, where it would

[illegible]

than any other machine is a gas.

Local Agents Wanted.

L. M. SINGER & CO.,
450 Broadway, New York

Chicago Office, - - 50 Clark Street
Milwaukee Office, 17 Newhall House

LOCAL AGENTS IN ROCK COUNTY.

Mr. E. G. GARRIS, : : : : : Supt.
Mrs. Wm. Andry, : : : : : Janesville
sgpddawf

SOUTH FIRST STREET.

Specifications for Grading, Paving Streets and building Curbwalks on South First Street, between Main

The material for the embankment will be taken, first from the slopes of the road and in such measure as to form the gutters and a grade for sidewalks. The material from the excavation to be made for the time of the road.

When the limit does not exceed 300 feet it will be estimated simply on cubic in excavation and material made for the cable yard, for every 100 feet of 300 feet.

The material for the road bed to be earth and the

[illegible]

in thickness and three feet in length, all well laid.
All sawd work to be done under the direction of
Foreman of said Third Ward.—Dated April 19th, 1883.
L. E. COLLINS, Jr., City Clerk.
H. W. COLLINS, Jr., Alderman of Ward
Above specifications filed April 19th, 1883.
ANDREW MUBA, Jr., City Clerk.

Notice

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 30th day
of April, 1-83, the Common Council of the City of
Jameville, at a meeting thereof, to be held in the Common
Council rooms, in said city, on said date, will pub-
licly and in the presence of all interested parties, con-
sider and determine upon the merits of all the above
foregoing specifications; and that sealed proposals
for the performance of said work will be received by
the City Clerk up to the time of such meeting.—Dated
April 19th, 1883.

CIRCUIT COURT, ROCK COUNTY.

Richard H. Plummer vs. Edward L. Dimick & others.

IN pursuance and by virtue of a judgment of the Circuit Court of Rock county, Wisconsin, made at its January term, 1868, in favor of plaintiff against the defendants "I shall offer and sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, Milwaukee Street, between Third and Fourth streets, in the city of Janesville, in said county, of

THE 24th DAY OF APRIL, 1868,

at one o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the following described real estate, namely: all that tract or parcel of land lying in and being situated in the county of Rock and state of Wisconsin, east half and distinguished on the north half of lot one hundred and seventy-three (173) in the survey of Stone's addition to the well known plat of Harry & George

Judgment and the expenses of said sale - Barred James
July 21st, 1886
ROBIN, PATTON & BAILEY, Plt's Attys JAMES
The sale of the above described property is postponed
until Friday, the first day of May, 1886, then
take place at the hour and place above mentioned.
Dated at St. Louis, 1886
at2442: IRAC C. JENKS, Referee
Sherriff's Sale.
CIRCUIT COURT, ROCK COUNTY.
George H. Murray, vs Eugene F. Kendall, —
Kendall, his wife, and Thomas Tuttle.
In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment of the
above named court, rendered on the 11th day of
February, 1886, in and to the effect that the
plaintiff should have judgment against the
defendants for said sum of \$1000, with interest
from the date of said judgment, the plaintiff
shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder,
the following described premises, to-wit:

THE 81st DAY OF MARCH, 1888.

At 10 o'clock A. M. of that day, the following described mortgaged premises, to wit: all these tracts or parcels of land situate and being in the city of Beloit, county of Rock and state of Wisconsin, and known and described as follows: to-wit—lot No three (3) and the west half of lot No four (4) in block twenty six (26), in the city (formerly village) of Beloit, according to Map of said city (formerly village) of Beloit, made and filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds of said county of Rock, on the 25th day of December, 1885.

J. J. MUMFORD, Notary Public in and for said county of Rock.